

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1871.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The year is now drawing to a close, and we are not aware that our School Trustees and the County Superintendent have, in any respect, discharged the duties required of them; but we do know that in some respects these duties were neglected, and have not, up to the present time, been performed. But little time is now left them to discharge several obligations which the school act sets forth as preliminary to the division of the School Fund.

Now, as the school act has been in force since the date of its approval, viz: the 18th day of February, 1871, we find that a duty which should have been discharged before the 1st day of June last, has been neglected. Section 23 provides, That

It shall be the duty of the Trustees in each district to take, or cause to be taken, by a school-marshal to be appointed by them in the month of May of each year, an enumeration of all the children between the ages of six and twenty-one years within such district, and return a certified copy thereof, under oath, to the County Superintendent of Public Schools before the first day of June each year.

If the Trustees failed to submit their report to the County Superintendent at the proper time, it only remains for them to do so now, and without further delay, that the latter may be enabled to forward his report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as required by section 18. The division of the School Fund must be made on the 31st of December; and the apportionment to each county in this, the first year, being in proportion to the number of children in the county between the ages of six and twenty-one years, the necessity of immediately furnishing this information to the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, will be very readily perceived.

Let this matter, therefore, be attended to. We do not purpose to dictate their duty to these gentlemen who, doubtless understand it much better than do we, but may not have given the matter due attention as to the time at which certain duties should have been performed. It would seem to us, however, that the first steps to be taken at present is for the Trustees to furnish data which will enable the County Superintendent to make his report at the time specified in section 17.

The success of our school system demands the utmost attention on the part of its officers; and it is only by immediate action that we can hope to have a school established here, by the 1st of January, 1872, as required by the School Act, section 33.

Another Lie Nailed.

Vincent Colyer has received a letter from Indian Agent Stout, dated Gila river, October 19, complaining that the white men at the head of the Gila river had taken all the water for themselves, so that the Indians were deprived of the means of irrigating their ground for agricultural purposes. Chief Chin Kunx had announced his intention of asking permission to take 127 of his men to drive the whites off, as the Indians will have to move away if the water does not come, or else starve. These tribes have heretofore been peaceable. They claim the lands on which the whites have now settled.

The above is clipped from a Washington dispatch to the Associated Press, and is either a falsehood on the part of Mr. Stout or a forgery on the part of Satan Colyer. The Indians of the Gila Reservation, at this season, need no water for irrigating, from the fact that the month of October is not included within the season of germination. In the second place there is no chief among the Gila Reservation Indians known as Chin Kunx; and in the third and last place the whole story is an infamous lie which has not even the shadow of foundation. If Colyer ever received any such letter it was evidently written by express instructions from himself, as in the case of Piper's report from Canada Alamosa. Those thieving scoundrels will wind themselves up ere long.

The latest dispatches from Washington announce the expressed determination of the President to declare martial law throughout the entire South in consequence of alleged Ku-klux outrages. The most reliable accounts of the disturbances in the Southern States show them to originate, almost invariably, with the carpet-bag element and to reach the highest stage of disorder by the lawless acts of armed negroes. These facts, however well established, do not avail to shield the so-called "rebels" from heartless tyranny, by the exercise of which the Administration seems determined to force the people to resist its will—with what object in view we do not pretend to understand. A house divided against itself, etc.

If we may accept the statement of the Boston Herald, on the matter, the country is about to be indicted by another "Peace Jubilee." Gilmore is at present in Europe negotiating the business, and has received the promise of aid and comfort from the Government of Great Britain.

Such is humbug!

Apaches at the East.

From a conversation that we have had with J. H. Lee—whose return we noticed in last issue—regarding Indian troubles on the frontiers as viewed by the people who consider themselves within the pale of civilization, we can only decide that their simplicity would be amusing if it were not productive of such grave results. Those denizens of civilization are absolutely as benighted as the wildest band of Indians in the Southwest; or, in other words, they have no better idea of the real character and habits of the Apache than the latter has of the master work of civilization. That any creature in the human shape can be so rapacious as to lie in ambush for the purpose of murdering an unoffending person they cannot conceive, and hence do not believe. More than once, during the term of his visit, Mr. Lee's attention was called to a paragraph in some newspaper, copied from the Arizona Miner, regarding Indian atrocities, with the remark: "Now, you have lived in Arizona and must know something about the people who live there. What did these white men do that caused the Indians to kill them? This account does not state."

"Well, they did nothing. The Indians are at war, and murder the settlers whenever opportunity offers."

"Oh, the whites must have done something, else the Indians would not shoot them down in cold blood. There is no man so wicked as to kill another unless he has some object in doing so."

And in this manner do the people of the States reason upon the accounts of murder and robbery which go forth from Arizona, from time to time—regarding the Apache from a human stand point and evidently ignorant of the fact that he is human only in form; that in all other respects he is more rapacious than the most blood-thirsty representative of the brute creation.

There is reason to believe that a similar sentiment pervades the departments at Washington and that it is retained in active life by the "official" falsehoods which emanate from the Interior Department. If the head of the Administration is not a party to the robbery conducted by the Indian Bureau, and of which the sacrifice of life and property in Arizona is, in part, the result, he can readily arrive at a knowledge of the facts. The fanatic is not the man to report upon the condition of his hobby; the thief is not the proper man to report upon the condition of those whom he robs; the liar is not the proper man to represent the condition of those he has slandered; the murderer should not be a member of the coroner's jury which is to inquire into the causes which led to the death of his victim; and yet a man directly and indirectly guilty of all these crimes and offenses is the party sent by the Administration to report upon the result of his own infamy.

We have received the initial number of *The West*, a new monthly journal published by the Dial Publishing Company, of San Francisco, at one dollar per year. *The West* is a marvel of ability; has, for its field of labor, the advancement of the interests of the whole Pacific Slope, and will be a medium through which the rest of the world may view the varied resources of the Pacific States and Territories.

Here is that which it says of Arizona: This Territory is greatly afflicted by the murderous Apaches, and in consequence of their continued outrages little progress has been made in the development of the unquestionably rich mineral resources of the Territory. Some decided action of the Government is greatly needed, and if it has any rights, it is high time they were asserted. A recent petition to the President, presented by the people of Arizona, inspires the hope that some measures will be promptly taken for the preservation of life and property in this sorely afflicted Territory. Arizona is rich in gold and silver mines, and notwithstanding all obstacles, some progress has been made toward their development.

A New York dispatch of Nov. 9th, accuses McCormick of having stated to the Secretary of War that Colyer's peace heresy will be satisfactory to the people of Arizona, if carried out. McCormick knows well that the Colyer heresy is as inefficient as it is infamous, and we cannot, therefore, reconcile ourselves to the spirit of the report, or believe that it has any foundation in fact. At all events, the Secretary of War should know, by this time, that the people of Arizona have not commissioned anyone to barter their lives and property, and counsel with himself accordingly.

Another plea of insanity has been brought up in the case of a criminal, in a California Court. A few months ago, a Mrs. Savier shot and killed one Julia Lake, at the Grand Hotel in Stockton; and now come the trial on a charge of murder, and the defense pleading insanity. Mrs. S., at the opening of the trial, "played crazy" so successfully that the Court was overcome and caused her to be removed. If she should be thus successful to the end, and can manage to silence the physicians, she will be quite likely to swindle the gallows out of its lawful property.

Minnesota has gone Republican by 10,000 majority. The Democrats have carried Maryland by a majority of 12,000.

Revolutionary Talk.

A quite novel communication appears in last number of the Salt Lake News received at this office. Because the Government has demanded that the Mormons shall respect the laws of the United States by abandoning a most disgusting and barbarous custom, which they had hoped to uphold under the plea of "Religious Toleration," the writer claims that the Mormons are the victims of deliberate persecution, and says that there is a feeling of distrust throughout the Territory "which, if not soon allayed, will surely lead to the most dreadful consequences." After a full and free conference with the "leading Mormons, Federal officers and business men of Salt Lake City, we predict that a dreadful civil war will soon be raging in this fertile region, resulting in the loss of thousands of lives, the expenditure of millions of public treasure, and the complete devastation of one of the most beautiful and thriving regions on the continent, unless the Administration interferes with the petty lords of misrule who are doing their utmost to bring it about."

Another New Policy.

If the following Washington dispatch, dated November 9th, means exactly what it says—no more and no less—there is still some hope left for Arizona. An application of General Crook would be infinitely better, but as that remedy will not be applied we hail any measure that promises to wrest the scepter from the claws of thieving Colyer. We are quite well satisfied, beforehand, that the spirit of the order cannot be carried out, as the Apaches will not submit to anything distasteful until they have first been whipped; and so it will, eventually, devolve upon Gen. Crook to do the whipping. Here is the new regulation:

General Schofield will be placed in control of the Indian Bureau and in control of the Indians of Arizona. He will be instructed to bring all the Indians in upon reservations and keep them there.

The steamer *Moss Taylor*, from Honolulu, arrived at the port of San Francisco on the 4th inst., and brought news of the total destruction of the Arctic whaling fleet—33 vessels. The fleet was hemmed in by icebergs and driven against the shore; and when abandoned by the seamen, on the 12th of September, several vessels had already been crushed by the icebergs and a similar fate seemed to await the balance.

It may be regarded as a tough salt story that the Mormons of St. George, Utah, use slabs of salt, from the Lincoln County, Nevada, salt mines, as a substitute for glass in the windows of their houses. To us, however, it seems quite reasonable. We have specimens of salt, sent us from the Rio Virgin salt mines, which are almost as transparent as glass, and can be split into flakes of any thickness. There is no reason why this might not serve as a valuable substitute for window glass, if such were required of it, so long as it could be protected from rain and snow. The Mormons are a very frugal people, and it is not improbable that they may have applied salt to the use stated.

The late editor of the Santa Clara Index may be a very nice man for anything we know to the contrary—he's a good writer; but, if he was perfectly sober at the time of writing that "Farewell," in his issue of the 11th, we should judge that were he intellectually effected through the instrumentality of stimulants, he might "get up" something better than "Paradise Lost."

The spread of the small pox in Philadelphia is attributed to the sale of buffalo robes which were taken from the camps of the Blackfoot Indians among whom the disease had prevailed for three years.

The revolution in Mexico has, at length, found its way into the Capital. Private advices received at San Francisco on the 13th, report a sanguinary engagement, at the storming of the Citadel, about the early part of the present month. The States of Nuevo Leon and Oaxaca are completely in the hands of the rebels.

The elections in New York, on the 8th, resulted in favor of the Republicans. The city gives a Republican majority of 5,000. The Republican majority in the State will probably reach 10,000. In the Assembly there will be 88 Republicans and 40 Democrats. The Republicans have two to one in the Senate. This result was not quite unexpected, thanks to the operations of Tammany.

In the Georgia Legislature, on the 8th inst., the Senate passed a resolution denying the existence of a Ku-Klux organization in the State. This measure was rendered necessary to prevent a declaration of martial law by the President.

Rosenweig, the New York abortionist, has had his trial, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for seven years.

D. A. Meyendorff has established an assay office at Mineral Park, Wallapai District.

Trial of Wm. Gertrude.

We condense the following account of the trial of Wm. Gertrude, for the murder of Mary Anschutz, from the Arizona City Free Press:

G. W. Barnard, the chief witness for the prosecution, testified to the shooting, on the part of the prisoner; was present and saw the prisoner raise a revolver, fire, and inflict a bullet-wound on the person of Mary Anschutz from the effects of which she died in the course of a few days. The prisoner was without witness, and the most rigid cross-examination failed to show any palliating or mitigating circumstance.

The jury after a deliberation of three hours returned a verdict of "Guilty," when the Judge pronounced sentence as follows:

"Young men:—You have been indicted by a Grand Jury of Yavapai county for the crime of murder, and have been found guilty of that terrible offense by a jury of your countrymen of this county, to which the venue was changed at your own instance. The inexorable command of the law is—That you must die; and it now becomes my painful duty to pronounce its dread sentence upon you. In an hour like this, it is of no importance whatever, what I may think of the law that inflicts the penalty of death for its violation. It is my duty to administer the law as it is written in the statutes of this Territory; and while I as an individual, would make a bonfire of the gallows, as an officer of the law I am compelled, by the highest considerations of official duty—the obligation of my oath—to enforce it precisely as I find it.

There are no extenuating circumstances in your case—not one single fact to plead in your favor. In the silence of the night, at about the hour of midnight, you entered the house of the deceased and angrily demanded of her the paltry sum of ten dollars that you alleged she owed you, and, failing in your demand, a violent and noisy scuffle ensued, which attracted the attention of a peace officer, who repaired to the place to restore order. You were sitting on the bed, with a revolving pistol in your hand, and the deceased woman in a reclining position on the floor, where you had evidently thrown her. The officer—Mr. Barnard—induced you to leave the house and asked you to go home; and as the testimony shows, when about ten feet from the door, you turned and repeated your demand for money; and on being refused, you deliberately shot the deceased, inflicting a wound of which she died in less than a week. This transaction is so dastardly that I forbear to add further comment. It is sufficient for me to know that an intelligent jury has found you guilty of the soul-killing crime of murder, and that it is my duty to pass judgment thereon. Do not let the flattery of hope deceive you. There is no escape, and if my admonition is worth anything, let me implore you to lose no time in preparing for that mysterious change that is wrought by death. Your stay on this earth is a short one; make the most of it, and do whatever you may to "set your house in order." "It is appointed unto man once to die, and after that the judgment." For aid in this hour of trial, you must look to Him alone who "doeth all things well," and may He, in His infinite compassion, have more mercy upon you than you have had upon yourself.

It only remains for me to pronounce the sentence and judgment of the law.

The sentence and judgment of the law is that you, William Gertrude, be removed hence to the common jail of this county, and that you be safely confined; and that, on the 29th day of December A. D. 1871, you be taken by the Sheriff of said county to the place of execution in the county aforesaid, to be selected by the Sheriff, and that, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, that you be, by the said Sheriff, hanged by the neck until you shall be dead.

We clip the following item from the San Diego Bulletin of November 11th:

Mr. J. M. Tiernan, of the Banner Mining District, returned by steamer *California* yesterday, and brought down with him an amalgamator, concentrator and settler, to be used in connection with his mill. The goods will be immediately shipped and put in running order. Mr. Tiernan is agent for Handy's Patent Ore Concentrators, for Arizona and San Diego county. These concentrators have been for a long time in use in the celebrated Vulture Mine, Arizona, and also all through California, and Nevada, and have given entire satisfaction.

The following army items come by a Washington dispatch dated November 11:

The President has accepted the resignation of Capt. Alex S. Clarke, of the Fifth Cavalry. Lieutenant Harpy, of the Ninth Infantry, is retired. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General, is ordered to report for duty to the Commanding General of the Department of Texas, to relieve Major H. Clay, ordered to Portland.

The Russian squadron, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, has arrived off Sandy Hook. The reception committee is at length about to be rewarded for its arduous watching and waiting.

WICKENBURG.

THE GRAND HOTEL,
Wickenburg,.....Arizona,
Is run on the San Francisco Plan,

For the purpose of ministering to the wants and comfort of resident and transient boarders, as well as with the view of increasing the fame of Central Arizona, and of enabling the undersigned to make an honest living.

Accommodations and fare unsurpassed by any other hotel in Arizona. Charges reasonable.

Wickenburg, August 18, 1871. W. RYAN, Lessee.

BARNETT & BLOCK,

...DEALERS IN...
Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

At WICKENBURG and PHOENIX, Arizona

Sell cheaper than any other merchants in Central Arizona.

PRESCOTT.

PRICES REDUCED!

WE OFFER OUR

Immense Stock of General Merchandise,

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Regardless of Former Prices.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM

50,000 POUNDS

Choice Family Flour,

IN QUARTER SACKS,

At \$5 a Sack.

TO DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tin-Ware.

Stove Furniture and Tin-Ware, of every description, Manufactured by us, and Sold at San Francisco Prices.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

EXCELLENT TABLE BUTTER,

In Firkies and 5, 10 and 20-Lb. Cans.

Cheap for Cash, at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S,

Prescott, July 22, 1871.

That's a Fact.--What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the only Store in Arizona that
Receives Goods Direct from
New York City.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes,
Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes,
Nails, etc., etc., together with a large
stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

Call and see for yourselves.

LEVI HANFORD.

Prescott, March 20, 1869.

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL,

GROOM CREEK.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

The Building and Mining purposes kept constantly on hand at the Mill, five miles from town, and at the yard in Prescott.

PRICES, IN CURRENCY:

Good Merchandise,.....\$40.00
Flooring and Siding,.....30.00
Chests,.....20.00
Ten dollars additional in town.

No departure from these prices. No sales made except for cash.

A. O. NOYES,
G. W. CURTIS.

Prescott, May 1, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE COLORADO STEAM NAVIGATION Company's Steamship *Arcton* leaves San Francisco for month of October, to deliver on the first of every month, coal, meeting with river boats. Freight landed at Yuma in twelve (12) days from San Francisco. Agencies of the Company at 610 Front Street, San Francisco, California.—Yuma and Ehrenburg, Arizona. J. POLHAMUS, JR., General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF BASE.

AN ENTIRELY NEW "LAYOUT" OF

Groceries, Provisions, Fresh and Dried Fruits,
Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Notions, Etc.,

Is now offered the people of Prescott and vicinity, by

MELVIN & McFOSTER,

(At the Postoffice, Prescott.)

They have also, fresh Honey, Butter, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Nuts, Candies, and several other good things, which they are selling very cheap, to friends and foes.

Prescott, July 29, 1871.

ANTELOPE RESTAURANT,

Gurley Street, North side of the Plaza,
Prescott, Arizona.

The proprietors of this restaurant respectfully announce that they will spare no pains in catering to the tastes of their patrons. Meals will be furnished at all hours of the day, and the table supplied with game, and the choicest delicacies that can be procured. Everything clean and served up in the best style.

W. WHITEHEAD, Proprietor.

R. PLUMBRIDGE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The House and Lot on Gurley street opposite the residence of A. O. Noyes, for sale cheap. Apply to WILLIAM CORT.

Prescott, September 26, 1871.